ASCE STANDARD ASCE/SEI 7-05

Including Supplement No. 1

American Society of Civil Engineers

Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

This document uses both the International System of Units (SI) and customary units.

ASCE

SEI
Structural Engineering Institute
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loads exceed the specified allowable stresses for the materials of construction.

1.7 LOAD TESTS

A load test of any construction shall be conducted when required by the authority having jurisdiction whenever there is reason to question its safety for the intended occupancy or use.

1.8 CONSENSUS STANDARDS AND OTHER REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

This section lists the consensus standards and other documents which are adopted by reference within this chapter:

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A with Amendments as of February 1, 2000.
Section 1.2
OSHA Standards for General Industry, 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 1910.1200 Appendix A, United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Washington DC, 2005.

TABLE 1-1 OCCUPANCY CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES FOR FLOOD, WIND, SNOW, EARTHQUAKE, AND ICE LOADS

Nature of Occupancy	Occupancy Category
Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, including, but not limited to: • Agricultural facilities • Certain temporary facilities • Minor storage facilities	I
All buildings and other structures except those listed in Occupancy Categories I, III, and IV	II
Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure, including, but not limited to: • Buildings and other structures where more than 300 people congregate in one area • Buildings and other structures with daycare facilities with a capacity greater than 150 • Buildings and other structures with elementary school or secondary school facilities with a capacity greater than 250 • Buildings and other structures with a capacity greater than 500 for colleges or adult education facilities • Health care facilities with a capacity of 50 or more resident patients, but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities • Jails and detention facilities Buildings and other structures, not included in Occupancy Category IV, with potential to cause a substantial economic impact and/or mass disruption of day-to-day civilian life in the event of failure, including, but not limited to: • Power generating stations[a] • Water treatment facilities • Sewage treatment facilities • Telecommunication centers Buildings and other structures not included in Occupancy Category IV (including, but not limited to, facilities that manufacture, process, handle, store, use, or dispose of such substances as hazardous fuels, hazardous chemicals, hazardous waste, or explosives) containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the public if released. Buildings and other structures containing toxic or explosive substances shall be eligible for classification as Occupancy Category II structures if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction by a hazard assessment as described in Section 1.5.2 that a release of the toxic or explosive substances does not pose a threat to the public.	III
Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including, but not limited to: • Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities • Fire, rescue, ambulance, and police stations and emergency vehicle garages • Designated earthquake, hurricane, or other emergency shelters • Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers and other facilities required for emergency response • Power generating stations and other public utility facilities required in an emergency • Ancillary structures (including, but not limited to, communication towers, fuel storage tanks, cooling towers, electrical substation structures, fire water storage tanks or other structures housing or supporting water, or other fire-suppression material or equipment) required for operation of Occupancy Category IV structures during an emergency • Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers, and emergency aircraft hangars • Water storage facilities and pump structures required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression • Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions Buildings and other structures (including, but not limited to, facilities that manufacture, process, handle, store, use, or dispose of such substances as hazardous fuels, hazardous chemicals, or hazardous waste) containing highly toxic substances where the quantity of the material exceeds a threshold quantity established by the authority having jurisdiction. Buildings and other structures containing highly toxic substances shall be eligible for classification as Occupancy Category II structures if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction by a hazard assessment as described in Section 1.5.2 that a release of the highly toxic substances does not pose a threat to the public. This reduced classification shall not be permitted if the buildings or other structures also function as essential facilities.	IV

[a] Cogeneration power plants that do not supply power on the national grid shall be designated Occupancy Category II.

Chapter 20
SITE CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR SEISMIC DESIGN

20.1 SITE CLASSIFICATION

The site soil shall be classified in accordance with Table 20.3-1 and Section 20.3 based on the upper 100 ft (30 m) of the site profile. Where site-specific data are not available to a depth of 100 ft, appropriate soil properties are permitted to be estimated by the registered design professional preparing the soil investigation report based on known geologic conditions. Where the soil properties are not known in sufficient detail to determine the site class, Site Class D shall be used unless the authority having jurisdiction or geotechnical data determines Site Class E or F soils are present at the site. Site Classes A and B shall not be assigned to a site if there is more than 10 ft of soil between the rock surface and the bottom of the spread footing or mat foundation.

20.2 SITE RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR SITE CLASS F SOIL

A site-response analysis in accordance with Section 21.1 shall be provided for Site Class F soils, unless the exception to Section 20.3.1 is applicable.

20.3 SITE CLASS DEFINITIONS

Site class types shall be assigned in accordance with the definitions provided in Table 20.3-1 and this section.

20.3.1 Site Class F. Where any of the following conditions is satisfied, the site shall be classified as Site Class F and a site response analysis in accordance with Section 21.1 shall be performed.

1. Soils vulnerable to potential failure or collapse under seismic loading, such as liquefiable soils, quick and highly sensitive clays, and collapsible weakly cemented soils.

   EXCEPTION: For structures having fundamental periods of vibration equal to or less than 0.5 s, site-response analysis is not required to determine spectral accelerations for liquefiable soils. Rather, a site class is permitted to be determined in accordance with Section 20.3 and the corresponding values of F_a and F_v determined from Tables 11.4-1 and 11.4-2.

2. Peats and/or highly organic clays [$H > 10$ ft (3 m)] of peat and/or highly organic clay where H = thickness of soil.
3. Very high plasticity clays [$H > 25$ ft (7.6 m) with $PI > 75$].
4. Very thick soft/medium stiff clays [$H > 120$ ft (37 m)] with $s_u < 1000$ psf (50 kPa).

20.3.2 Soft Clay Site Class E. Where a site does not qualify under the criteria for Site Class F, and there is a total thickness of soft clay greater than 10 ft (3 m) where a soft clay layer is defined by $s_u < 500$ psf (25 kPa), $w \geq 40$ percent, and $PI > 20$, it shall be classified as Site Class E.

20.3.3 Site Classes C, D, and E. The existence of Site Class C, D, and E soils shall be classified by using one of the following three methods with $\bar{v}_s$, $\bar{N}$, and $\bar{s}_u$ computed in all cases as specified in Section 20.4:

1. $\bar{v}_s$ for the top 100 ft (30 m) ($\bar{v}_s$ method).
2. $\bar{N}$ for the top 100 ft (30 m) ($\bar{N}$ method).
3. $\bar{N}_{ch}$ for cohesionless soil layers ($PI < 20$) in the top 100 ft (30 m) and $\bar{s}_u$ for cohesive soil layers ($PI > 20$) in the top 100 ft (30 m) ($\bar{s}_u$ method). Where the $\bar{N}_{ch}$ and $\bar{s}_u$ criteria differ, the site shall be assigned to the category with the softer soil.

20.3.4 Shear Wave Velocity for Site Class B. The shear wave velocity for rock, Site Class B, shall be either measured on site or estimated by a geotechnical engineer, engineering geologist, or seismologist for competent rock with moderate fracturing and weathering. Softer and more highly fractured and weathered rock shall either be measured on site for shear wave velocity or classified as Site Class C.

20.3.5 Shear Wave Velocity for Site Class A. The hard rock, Site Class A, category shall be supported by shear wave velocity measurement either on site or on profiles of the same rock type in the same formation with an equal or greater degree of weathering

TABLE 20.3-1 SITE CLASSIFICATION

Site Class	$\bar{v}_s$	$\bar{N}$ or $\bar{N}_{ch}$	$\bar{s}_u$
A. Hard rock	>5,000 ft/s	NA	NA
B. Rock	2,500 to 5,000 ft/s	NA	NA
C. Very dense soil and soft rock	1,200 to 2,500 ft/s	>50	>2,000 psf
D. Stiff soil	600 to 1,200 ft/s	15 to 50	1,000 to 2,000 psf
E. Soft clay soil	<600 ft/s	<15	<1,000 psf
	Any profile with more than 10 ft of soil having the following characteristics: - Plasticity index PI > 20, - Moisture content $w \geq 40\%$, and - Undrained shear strength $\bar{s}_u < 500$ psf		
F. Soils requiring site response analysis in accordance with Section 21.1	See Section 20.3.1		

For SI: 1 ft/s = 0.3048 m/s 1 lb/ft^2 = 0.0479 kN/m^2

δ_{xe} = deflection of Level x at the center of the mass at and above Level x determined by an elastic analysis, Section 12.8-6

δ_{xm} = modal deflection of Level x at the center of the mass at and above Level x as determined by Section 19.3.2

$\tilde{\delta}_x$, $\tilde{\delta}_{x1}$ = deflection of Level x at the center of the mass at and above Level x, Eqs. 19.2-13 and 19.3-3 (in. or mm)

θ = stability coefficient for P-delta effects as determined in Section 12.8.7

ρ = a redundancy factor based on the extent of structural redundancy present in a building as defined in Section 12.3.4

ρ_s = spiral reinforcement ratio for precast, prestressed piles in Sections 14.2.7.1.6 and 14.2.7.2.6

λ = time effect factor

Ω_0 = overstrength factor as defined in Tables 12.2-1, 5.4-1, and 15.3-1

11.4 SEISMIC GROUND MOTION VALUES

11.4.1 Mapped Acceleration Parameters. The parameters S_S and S_1 shall be determined from the 0.2 and 1.0 s spectral response accelerations shown on Figs. 22-1 through 22-14, respectively. Where S_1, is less than or equal to 0.04 and S_S is less than or equal to 0.15, the structure is permitted to be assigned to Seismic Design Category A and is only required to comply with Section 11.7.

11.4.2 Site Class. Based on the site soil properties, the site shall be classified as Site Class A, B, C, D, E, or F in accordance with Chapter 20. Where the soil properties are not known in sufficient detail to determine the site class, Site Class D shall be used unless the authority having jurisdiction or geotechnical data determines Site Class E or F soils are present at the site.

11.4.3 Site Coefficients and Adjusted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) Spectral Response Acceleration Parameters. The MCE spectral response acceleration for short periods (S_{MS}) and at 1 s (S_{M1}), adjusted for Site Class effects, shall be determined by Eqs. 11.4-1 and 11.4-2, respectively.

$$S_{MS} = F_a S_s \quad (11.4\text{-}1)$$

$$S_{M1} = F_v S_1 \quad (11.4\text{-}2)$$

where

S_S = the mapped MCE spectral response acceleration at short periods as determined in accordance with Section 11.4.1, and

S_1 = the mapped MCE spectral response acceleration at a period of 1 s as determined in accordance with Section 11.4.1

where site coefficients F_a and F_v are defined in Tables 11.4-1 and 11.4-2, respectively. Where the simplified design procedure of Section 12.14 is used, the value of F_a shall be determined in accordance with Section 12.14.8.1, and the values for F_v, S_{MS}, and S_{M1} need not be determined.

TABLE 11.4-1 SITE COEFFICIENT, F_a

Site Class	Mapped Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at Short Period				
	$S_S \le 0.25$	$S_S = 0.5$	$S_S = 0.75$	$S_S = 1.0$	$S_S \ge 1.25$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	See Section 11.4.7				

NOTE: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_S.

TABLE 11.4-2 SITE COEFFICIENT, F_v

Site Class	Mapped Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 1-s Period				
	$S_1 \le 0.1$	$S_1 = 0.2$	$S_1 = 0.3$	$S_1 = 0.4$	$S_1 \ge 0.5$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
D	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
E	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
F	See Section 11.4.7				

NOTE: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_1.

11.4.4 Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters. Design earthquake spectral response acceleration parameter at short period, S_{DS}, and at 1 s period, S_{D1}, shall be determined from Eqs. 11.4-3 and 11.4-4, respectively. Where the alternate simplified design procedure of Section 12.14 is used, the value of S_{DS} shall be determined in accordance with Section 12.14.8.1, and the value for S_{D1} need not be determined.

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS} \quad (11.4\text{-}3)$$

$$S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{M1} \quad (11.4\text{-}4)$$

11.4.5 Design Response Spectrum. Where a design response spectrum is required by this standard and site-specific ground motion procedures are not used, the design response spectrum curve shall be developed as indicated in Fig. 11.4-1 and as follows:

1. For periods less than T_0, the design spectral response acceleration, S_a, shall be taken as given by Eq. 11.4-5:

$$S_a = S_{DS}\left(0.4 + 0.6\frac{T}{T_0}\right) \quad (11.4\text{-}5)$$

2. For periods greater than or equal to T_0 and less than or equal to T_S, the design spectral response acceleration, S_a, shall be taken equal to S_{DS}.

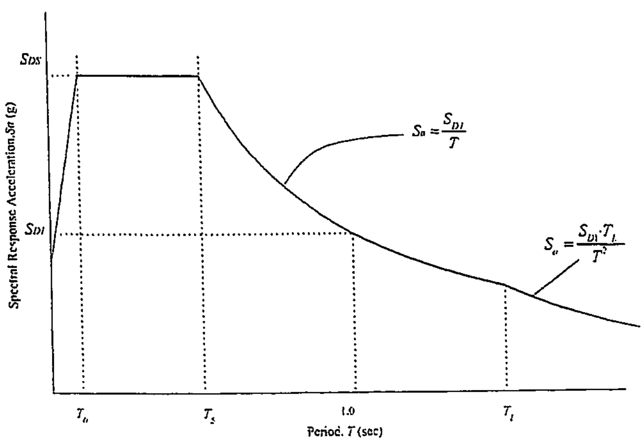


FIGURE 11.4-1 DESIGN RESPONSE SPECTRUM

3. For periods greater than T_S, and less than or equal to T_L, the design spectral response acceleration, S_a, shall be taken as given by Eq. 11.4-6:

$$S_a = \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \tag{11.4-6}$$

4. For periods greater than T_L, S_a shall be taken as given by Eq. 11.4-7:

$$S_a = \frac{S_{D1}T_L}{T^2} \tag{11.4-7}$$

where

S_{DS} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter at short periods

S_{D1} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-s period

T = the fundamental period of the structure, s

$T_0 = 0.2\frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}}$

$T_S = \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}}$ and

T_L = long-period transition period (s) shown in Fig. 22-15 (Conterminous United States), Fig. 22-16 (Region 1), Fig. 22-17 (Alaska), Fig. 22-18 (Hawaii), Fig. 22-19 (Puerto Rico, Culebra, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix), and Fig. 22-20 (Guam and Tutuila).

11.4.6 MCE Response Spectrum. Where a MCE response spectrum is required, it shall be determined by multiplying the design response spectrum by 1.5.

11.4.7 Site-Specific Ground Motion Procedures. The site-specific ground motion procedures set forth in Chapter 21 are permitted to be used to determine ground motions for any structure. A site response analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 21.1 for structures on Site Class F sites, unless the exception to Section 20.3.1 is applicable. For seismically isolated structures and for structures with damping systems on sites with S_1 greater than or equal to 0.6, a ground motion hazard analysis shall be performed in accordance with Section 21.2.

11.5 IMPORTANCE FACTOR AND OCCUPANCY CATEGORY

11.5.1 Importance Factor. An importance factor, I, shall be assigned to each structure in accordance with Table 11.5-1 based on the Occupancy Category from Table 1-1.

11.5.2 Protected Access for Occupancy Category IV. Where operational access to an Occupancy Category IV structure is required through an adjacent structure, the adjacent structure shall conform to the requirements for Occupancy Category IV structures. Where operational access is less than 10 ft from an interior lot line or another structure on the same lot, protection from potential falling debris from adjacent structures shall be provided by the owner of the Occupancy Category IV structure.

TABLE 11.5-1 IMPORTANCE FACTORS

Occupancy Category	I
I or II	1.0
III	1.25
IV	1.5

TABLE 11.6-1 SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON SHORT PERIOD RESPONSE ACCELERATION PARAMETER

Value of S_{DS}	Occupancy Category		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{DS} < 0.167$	A	A	A
$0.167 \le S_{DS} < 0.33$	B	B	C
$0.33 \le S_{DS} < 0.50$	C	C	D
$0.50 \le S_{DS}$	D	D	D

11.6 SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY

Structures shall be assigned a Seismic Design Category in accordance with Section 11.6.1.1.

Occupancy Category I, II, or III structures located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-s period, S_1, is greater than or equal to 0.75 shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category E. Occupancy Category IV structures located where the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-s period, S_1, is greater than or equal to 0.75 shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category F. All other structures shall be assigned to a Seismic Design Category based on their Occupancy Category and the design spectral response acceleration parameters, S_{DS} and S_{D1}, determined in accordance with Section 11.4.4. Each building and structure shall be assigned to the more severe Seismic Design Category in accordance with Table 11.6-1 or 11.6-2, irrespective of the fundamental period of vibration of the structure, T.

Where S_1 is less than 0.75, the Seismic Design Category is permitted to be determined from Table 11.6-1 alone where all of the following apply:

1. In each of the two orthogonal directions, the approximate fundamental period of the structure, T_a, determined in accordance with Section 12.8.2.1 is less than $0.8T_s$, where T_s is determined in accordance with Section 11.4.5.
2. In each of two orthogonal directions, the fundamental period of the structure used to calculate the story drift is less than T_s.
3. Eq. 12.8-2 is used to determine the seismic response coefficient C_s.
4. The diaphragms are rigid as defined in Section 12.3.1 or for diaphragms that are flexible, the distance between vertical elements of the seismic force-resisting system does not exceed 40 ft.

Where the alternate simplified design procedure of Section 12.14 is used, the Seismic Design Category is permitted to be determined from Table 11.6-1 alone, using the value of S_{DS} determined in Section 12.14.8.1.

11.7 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY A

11.7.1 Applicability of Seismic Requirements for Seismic Design Category A Structures. Structures assigned to Seismic Design Category A need only comply with the requirements of

TABLE 11.6-2 SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON 1-S PERIOD RESPONSE ACCELERATION PARAMETER

Value of S_{D1}	OCCUPANCY CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{D1} < 0.067$	A	A	A
$0.067 \le S_{D1} < 0.133$	B	B	C
$0.133 \le S_{D1} < 0.20$	C	C	D
$0.20 \le S_{D1}$	D	D	D

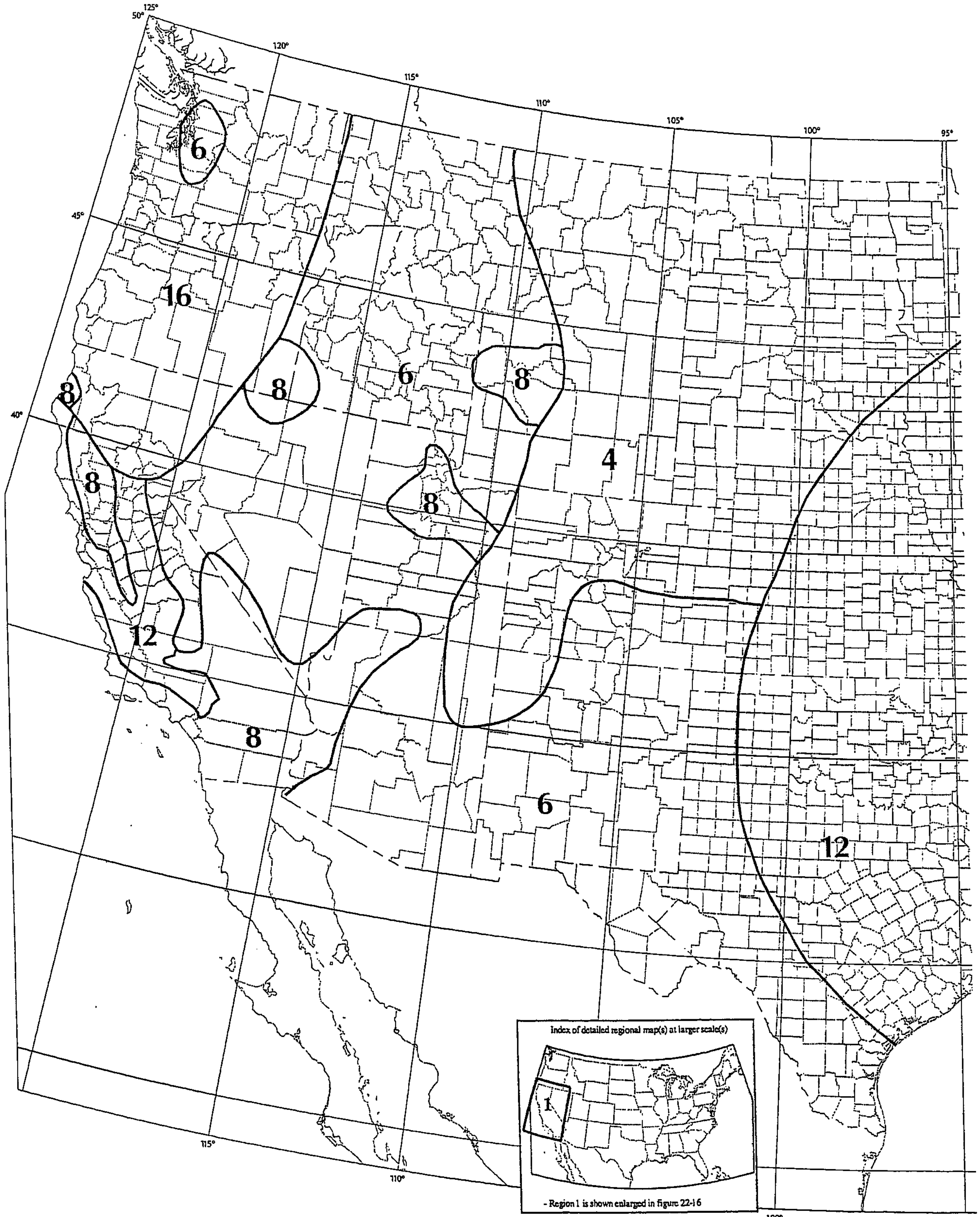


FIGURE 22-15 LONG-PERIOD TRANSITION PERIOD, T_L (SEC), FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	0.2 SEC S_s	1.0 SEC S_1	SOIL (D) F_a	SOIL (D) F_v	$S_s * F_a = S_{MS}$	$S_1 * F_v = S_{M1}$	$(2/3)S_{MS} = S_{DS}$	$(2/3)S_{M1} = S_{D1}$	0.2 SEC SDC	1.0 SEC SDC
GOLDENDALE	N 45.82°	W 120.82°	.470	.158	1.4	2.2	.658	.348	.439	.232	C	D
WAPATO	N 46.44°	W 120.43°	.533	.174	1.4	2.1	.746	.365	.497	.244	C	D
YAKIMA	N 46.60°	W 120.51°	.521	.175	1.4	2.1	.729	.368	.486	.245	C	D
ELLENSBURG	N 46.98°	W 120.66°	.565	.192	1.3	2.0	.735	.384	.490	.256	C	D
WENATCHEE	N 47.42°	W 120.32°	.507	.172	1.4	2.1	.710	.361	.473	.241	C	D
CHELAN	N 47.84°	W 120.02°	.504	.164	1.4	2.2	.706	.361	.470	.241	C	D
TONASKET	N 48.71°	W 119.44°	.492	.133	1.4	2.3	.601	.306	.400	.204	C	D
PASCO	N 46.23°	W 119.10°	.445	.137	1.4	2.2	.623	.301	.415	.201	C	D
WALLA WALLA	N 46.07°	W 118.33°	.460	.130	1.4	2.3	.644	.299	.429	.199	C	C
CLARKSTON	N 46.41°	W 117.05°	.306	.096	1.5	2.4	.459	.230	.306	.154	B	C
QUINCY	N 47.23°	W 119.85°	.462	.152	1.4	2.2	.647	.334	.431	.223	C	D
SPOKANE	N 47.67°	W 117.40°	.404	.114	1.4	2.3	.566	.262	.377	.175	C	C
COLVILLE	N 48.55°	W 117.90°	.309	.099	1.5	2.4	.464	.238	.309	.158	B	C

TABLE 12.2-1 DESIGN COEFFICIENTS AND FACTORS FOR SEISMIC FORCE–RESISTING SYSTEMS

Seismic Force–Resisting System	ASCE 7 Section where Detailing Requirements are Specified	Response Modification Coefficient, R^a	System Overstrength Factor, $\Omega_0{}^g$	Deflection Amplification Factor, $C_d{}^b$	Structural System Limitations and Building Height (ft) Limit^c — Seismic Design Category B	C	D^d	E^d	F^e
A. BEARING WALL SYSTEMS									
1. Special reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.6	5	2½	5	NL	NL	160	160	100
2. Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.4	4	2½	4	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
3. Detailed plain concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.2	2	2½	2	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
4. Ordinary plain concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.1	1½	2½	1½	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
5. Intermediate precast shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.5	4	2½	4	NL	NL	40^k	40^k	40^k
6. Ordinary precast shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.3	3	2½	3	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
7. Special reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4 and 14.4.3	5	2½	3½	NL	NL	160	160	100
8. Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4 and 14.4.3	3½	2½	2¼	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
9. Ordinary reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	2	2½	1¾	NL	160	NP	NP	NP
10. Detailed plain masonry shear walls	14.4	2	2½	1¾	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
11. Ordinary plain masonry shear walls	14.4	1½	2½	1¼	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
12. Prestressed masonry shear walls	14.4	1½	2½	1¾	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
13. Light-framed walls sheathed with wood structural panels rated for shear resistance or steel sheets	14.1, 14.1.4.2, and 14.5	6½	3	4	NL	NL	65	65	65
14. Light-framed walls with shear panels of all other materials	14.1, 14.1.4.2, and 14.5	2	2½	2	NL	NL	35	NP	NP
15. Light-framed wall systems using flat strap bracing	14.1, 14.1.4.2, and 14.5	4	2	3½	NL	NL	65	65	65
B. BUILDING FRAME SYSTEMS									
1. Steel eccentrically braced frames, moment resisting connections at columns away from links	14.1	8	2	4	NL	NL	160	160	100
2. Steel eccentrically braced frames, non-moment-resisting, connections at columns away from links	14.1	7	2	4	NL	NL	160	160	100
3. Special steel concentrically braced frames	14.1	6	2	5	NL	NL	160	160	100
4. Ordinary steel concentrically braced frames	14.1	3¼	2	3¼	NL	NL	35^j	35^j	NP^j
5. Special reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.6	6	2½	5	NL	NL	160	160	100
6. Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.4	5	2½	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
7. Detailed plain concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.2	2	2½	2	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
8. Ordinary plain concrete shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.1	1½	2½	1½	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
9. Intermediate precast shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.5	5	2½	4½	NL	NL	40^k	40^k	40^k
10. Ordinary precast shear walls	14.2 and 14.2.3.3	4	2½	4	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
11. Composite steel and concrete eccentrically braced frames	14.3	8	2	4	NL	NL	160	160	100
12. Composite steel and concrete concentrically braced frames	14.3	5	2	4½	NL	NL	160	160	100
13. Ordinary composite steel and concrete braced frames	14.3	3	2	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
14. Composite steel plate shear walls	14.3	6½	2½	5½	NL	NL	160	160	100
15. Special composite reinforced concrete shear walls with steel elements	14.3	6	2½	5	NL	NL	160	160	100
16. Ordinary composite reinforced concrete shear walls with steel elements	14.3	5	2½	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
17. Special reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	5½	2½	4	NL	NL	160	160	100
18. Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	4	2½	4	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
19. Ordinary reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	2	2½	2	NL	160	NP	NP	NP
20. Detailed plain masonry shear walls	14.4	2	2½	2	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
21. Ordinary plain masonry shear walls	14.4	1½	2½	1¼	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP

TABLE 12.2-1 DESIGN COEFFICIENTS AND FACTORS FOR SEISMIC FORCE–RESISTING SYSTEMS (continued)

Seismic Force–Resisting System	ASCE 7 Section where Detailing Requirements are Specified	Response Modification Coefficient, R^a	System Overstrength Factor, $\Omega_0{}^g$	Deflection Amplification Factor, $C_d{}^b$	Structural System Limitations and Building Height (ft) Limit[c]				
					Seismic Design Category				
					B	C	D[d]	E[d]	F[e]
22. Prestressed masonry shear walls	14.4	1½	2½	1¾	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
23. Light-framed walls sheathed with wood structural panels rated for shear resistance or steel sheets	14.1, 14.1.4.2, and 14.5	7	2½	4½	NL	NL	65	65	65
24. Light-framed walls with shear panels of all other materials	14.1, 14.1.4.2, and 14.5	2½	2½	2½	NL	NL	35	NP	NP
25. Buckling-restrained braced frames, non-moment-resisting beam-column connections	14.1	7	2	5½	NL	NL	160	160	100
26. Buckling-restrained braced frames, moment-resisting beam-column connections	14.1	8	2½	5	NL	NL	160	160	100
27. Special steel plate shear wall	14.1	7	2	6	NL	NL	160	160	100
C. MOMENT-RESISTING FRAME SYSTEMS									
1. Special steel moment frames	14.1 and 12.2.5.5	8	3	5½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2. Special steel truss moment frames	14.1	7	3	5½	NL	NL	160	100	NP
3. Intermediate steel moment frames	12.2.5.6, 12.2.5.7, 12.2.5.8, 12.2.5.9, and 14.1	4.5	3	4	NL	NL	35[h,i]	NP[h]	NP[i]
4. Ordinary steel moment frames	12.2.5.6, 12.2.5.7, 12.2.5.8, and 14.1	3.5	3	3	NL	NL	NP[h]	NP[h]	NP[i]
5. Special reinforced concrete moment frames	12.2.5.5 and 14.2	8	3	5½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
6. Intermediate reinforced concrete moment frames	14.2	5	3	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
7. Ordinary reinforced concrete moment frames	14.2	3	3	2½	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
8. Special composite steel and concrete moment frames	12.2.5.5 and 14.3	8	3	5½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
9. Intermediate composite moment frames	14.3	5	3	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
10. Composite partially restrained moment frames	14.3	6	3	5½	160	160	100	NP	NP
11. Ordinary composite moment frames	14.3	3	3	2½	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
D. DUAL SYSTEMS WITH SPECIAL MOMENT FRAMES CAPABLE OF RESISTING AT LEAST 25% OF PRESCRIBED SEISMIC FORCES	12.2.5.1								
1. Steel eccentrically braced frames	14.1	8	2½	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2. Special steel concentrically braced frames	14.1	7	2½	5½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3. Special reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2	7	2½	5½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
4. Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2	6	2½	5	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
5. Composite steel and concrete eccentrically braced frames	14.3	8	2½	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
6. Composite steel and concrete concentrically braced frames	14.3	6	2½	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
7. Composite steel plate shear walls	14.3	7½	2½	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
8. Special composite reinforced concrete shear walls with steel elements	14.3	7	2½	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
9. Ordinary composite reinforced concrete shear walls with steel elements	14.3	6	2½	5	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
10. Special reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	5½	3	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
11. Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	4	3	3½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
12. Buckling-restrained braced frame	14.1	8	2½	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
13. Special steel plate shear walls	14.1	8	2½	6½	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

TABLE 12.2-1 DESIGN COEFFICIENTS AND FACTORS FOR SEISMIC FORCE–RESISTING SYSTEMS (continued)

Seismic Force-Resisting System	ASCE 7 Section where Detailing Requirements are Specified	Response Modification Coefficient, R^a	System Overstrength Factor, $\Omega_0{}^g$	Deflection Amplification Factor, $C_d{}^b$	Structural System Limitations and Building Height (ft) Limit[c]				
					Seismic Design Category				
					B	C	D[d]	E[d]	F[e]
E. DUAL SYSTEMS WITH INTERMEDIATE MOMENT FRAMES CAPABLE OF RESISTING AT LEAST 25% OF PRESCRIBED SEISMIC FORCES	12.2.5.1								
1. Special steel concentrically braced frames[f]	14.1	6	2½	5	NL	NL	35	NP	NP[h,k]
2. Special reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2	6½	2½	5	NL	NL	160	100	100
3. Ordinary reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	3	3	2½	NL	160	NP	NP	NP
4. Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	3½	3	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
5. Composite steel and concrete concentrically braced frames	14.3	5½	2½	4½	NL	NL	160	100	NP
6. Ordinary composite braced frames	14.3	3½	2½	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
7. Ordinary composite reinforced concrete shear walls with steel elements	14.3	5	3	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
8. Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls	14.2	5½	2½	4½	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
F. SHEAR WALL-FRAME INTERACTIVE SYSTEM WITH ORDINARY REINFORCED CONCRETE MOMENT FRAMES AND ORDINARY REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEAR WALLS	12.2.5.10 and 14.2	4½	2½	4	NL	NP	NP	NP	NP
G. CANTILEVERED COLUMN SYSTEMS DETAILED TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR:	12.2.5.2								
1. Special steel moment frames	12.2.5.5 and 14.1	2½	1¼	2½	35	35	35	35	35
2. Intermediate steel moment frames	14.1	1½	1¼	1½	35	35	35[h]	NP[h,i]	NP[h,i]
3. Ordinary steel moment frames	14.1	1¼	1¼	1¼	35	35	NP	NP[h,i]	NP[h,i]
4. Special reinforced concrete moment frames	12.2.5.5 and 14.2	2½	1¼	2½	35	35	35	35	35
5. Intermediate concrete moment frames	14.2	1½	1¼	1½	35	35	NP	NP	NP
6. Ordinary concrete moment frames	14.2	1	1¼	1	35	NP	NP	NP	NP
7. Timber frames	14.5	1½	1½	1½	35	35	35	NP	NP
H. STEEL SYSTEMS NOT SPECIFICALLY DETAILED FOR SEISMIC RESISTANCE, EXCLUDING CANTILEVER COLUMN SYSTEMS	14.1	3	3	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP

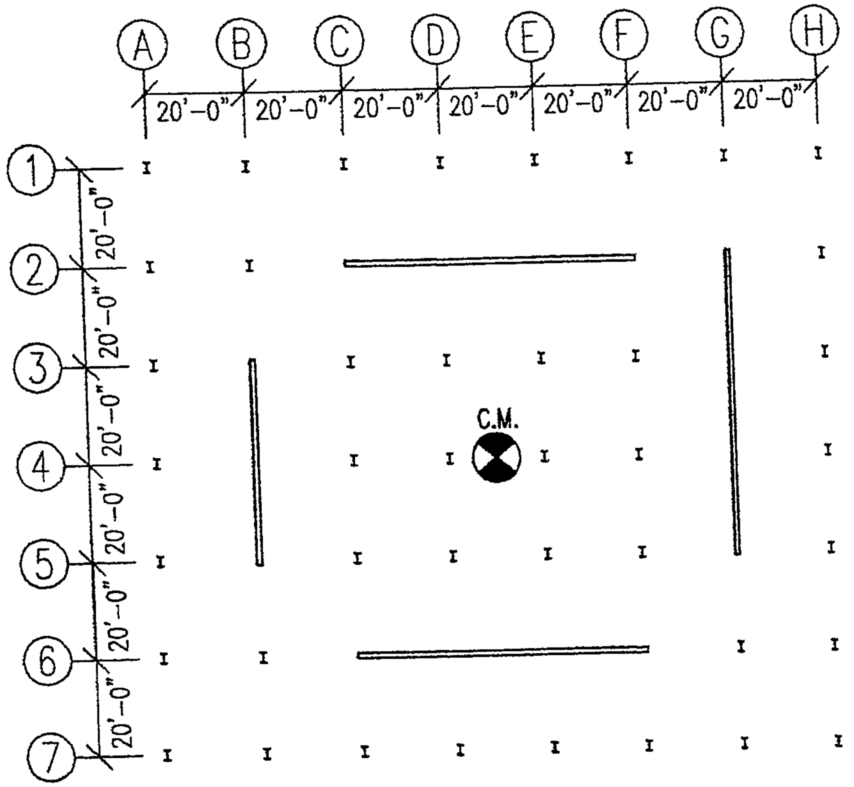
[a]Response modification coefficient, R, for use throughout the standard. Note R reduces forces to a strength level, not an allowable stress level.
[b]Reflection amplification factor, C_d, for use in Sections 12.8.6, 12.8.7, and 12.9.2
[c]NL = Not Limited and NP = Not Permitted. For metric units use 30.5 m for 100 ft and use 48.8 m for 160 ft. Heights are measured from the base of the structure as defined in Section 11.2.
[d]See Section 12.2.5.4 for a description of building systems limited to buildings with a height of 240 ft (73.2 m) or less.
[e]See Section 12.2.5.4 for building systems limited to buildings with a height of 160 ft (48.8 m) or less.
[f]Ordinary moment frame is permitted to be used in lieu of intermediate moment frame for Seismic Design Categories B or C.
[g]The tabulated value of the overstrength factor, Ω_0, is permitted to be reduced by subtracting one-half for structures with flexible diaphragms, but shall not be taken as less than 2.0 for any structure.
[h]See Sections 12.2.5.6 and 12.2.5.7 for limitations for steel OMFs and IMFs in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D or E.
[i]See Sections 12.2.5.8 and 12.2.5.9 for limitations for steel OMFs and IMFs in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category F.
[j]Steel ordinary concentrically braced frames are permitted in single-story buildings up to a height of 60 ft (18.3 m) where the dead load of the roof does not exceed 20 psf (0.96 kN/m^2) and in penthouse structures.
[k]Increase in height to 45 ft (13.7 m) is permitted for single story storage warehouse facilities.

dual systems, the more stringent system limitation contained in Table 12.2-1 shall apply and the design shall comply with the requirements of this section.

12.2.3.1 R, C_d, and Ω_0 Values for Vertical Combinations. The value of the response modification coefficient, R, used for design at any story shall not exceed the lowest value of R that is used in the same direction at any story above that story. Likewise, the deflection amplification factor, C_d, and the system over strength factor, Ω_0, used for the design at any story shall not be less than the largest value of this factor that is used in the same direction at any story above that story.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Rooftop structures not exceeding two stories in height and 10 percent of the total structure weight.



OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II

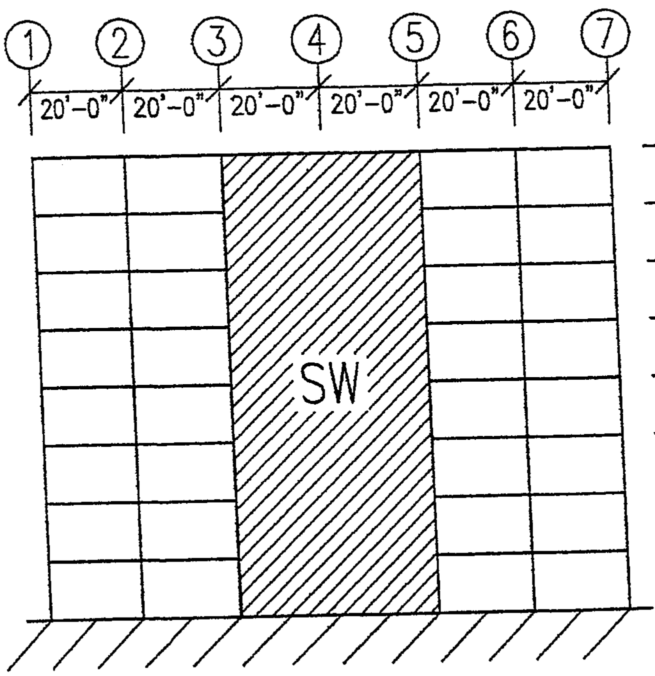
SEISMIC USE GROUP I

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY D

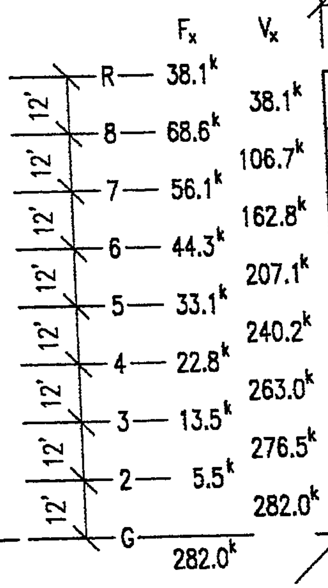
SPECIAL REINFORCED CONCRETE SHEAR WALLS

AREA = 16,800 SQ FT / FLOOR

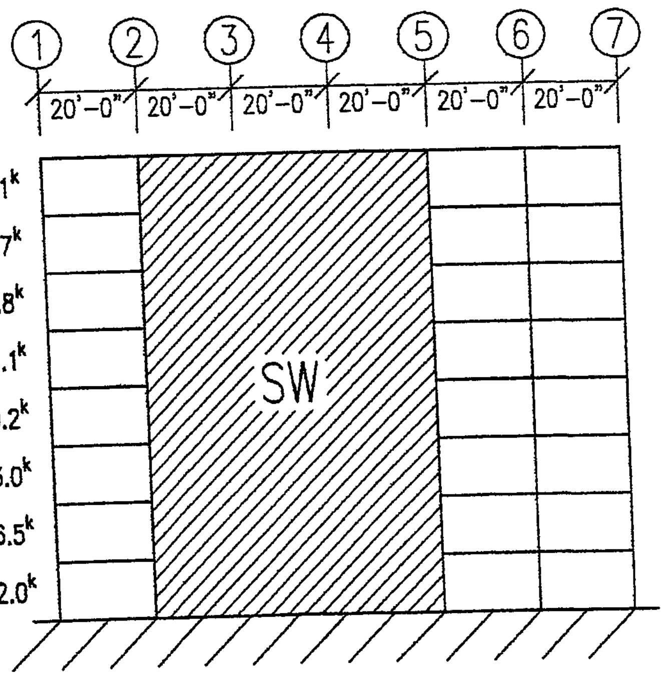
$\sqrt{16800} = 129.6$



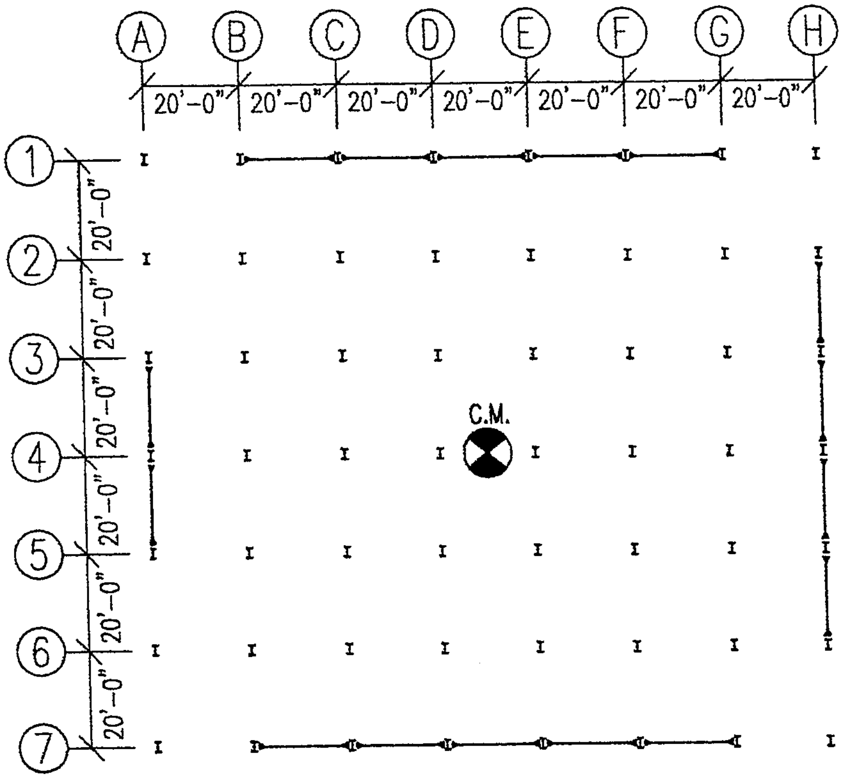
GRID B ELEVATION



VERTICAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION AND STORY SHEARS BASED ON SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAMES. (NOT REDONE FOR OTHER CONFIGURATIONS)



GRID G ELEVATION



NORTH

OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II

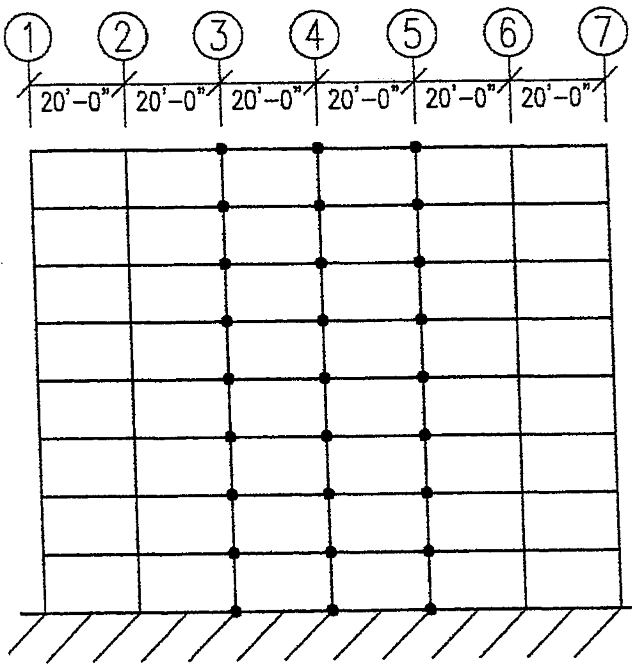
SEISMIC USE GROUP I

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY D

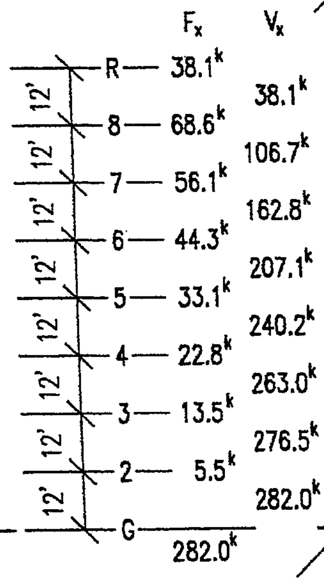
SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAME

AREA = 16,800 SQ FT / FLOOR

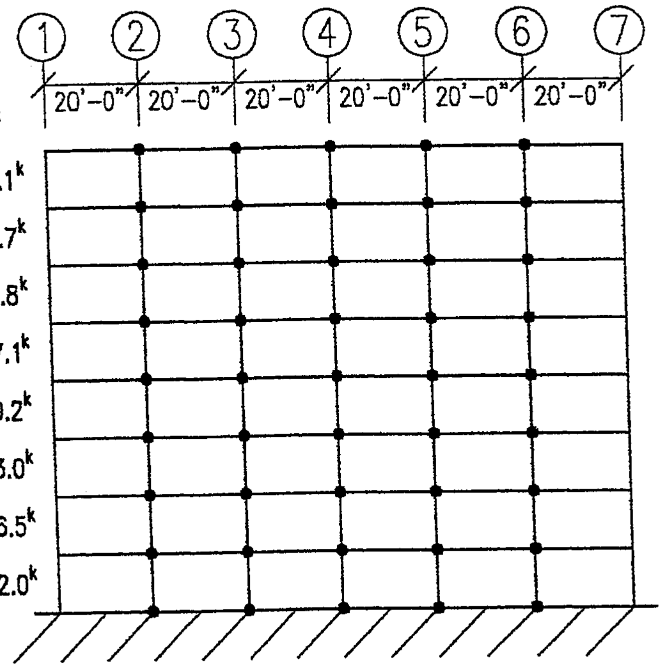
$\sqrt{16800} = 129.6$



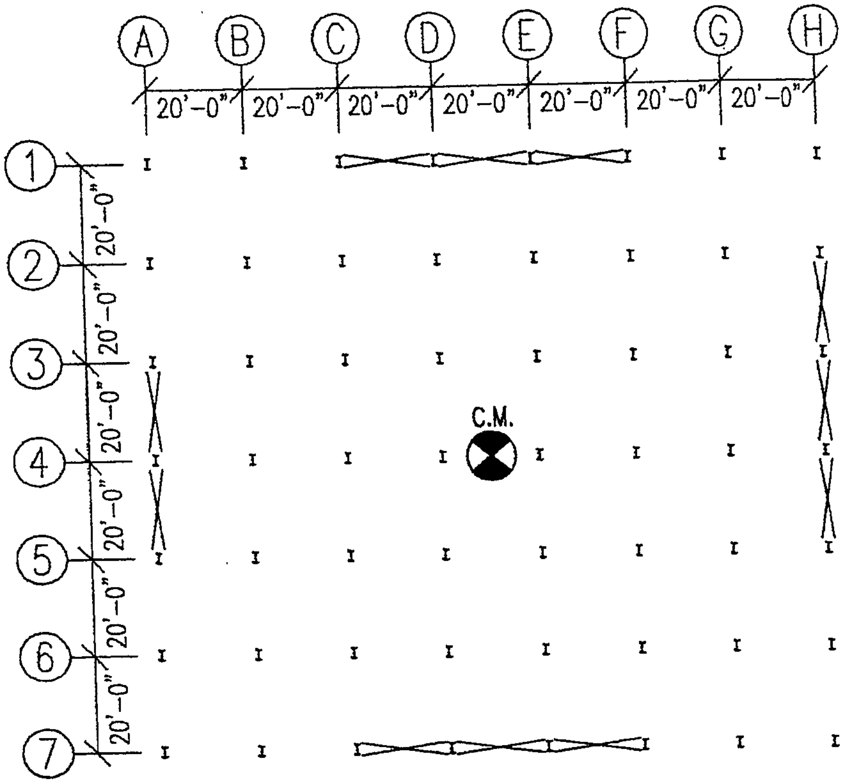
GRID A ELEVATION



VERTICAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION AND STORY SHEARS BASED ON SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAMES. (NOT REDONE FOR OTHER CONFIGURATIONS)



GRID H ELEVATION



OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II

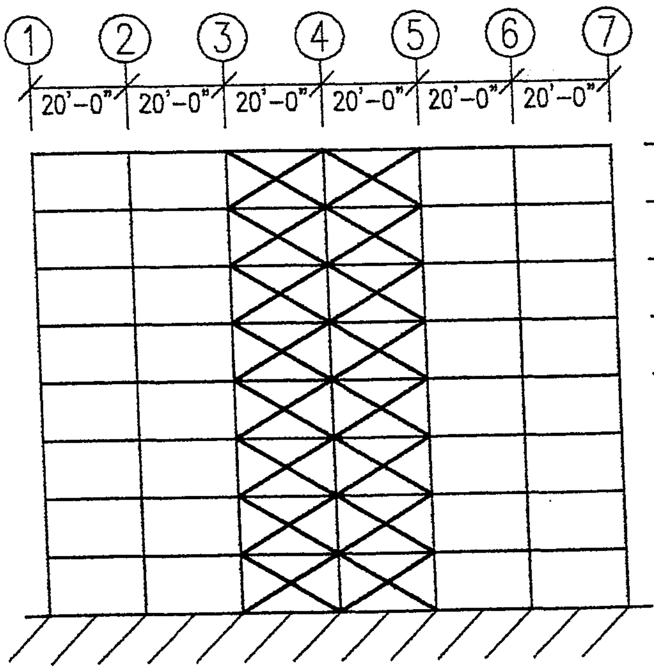
SEISMIC USE GROUP I

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY D

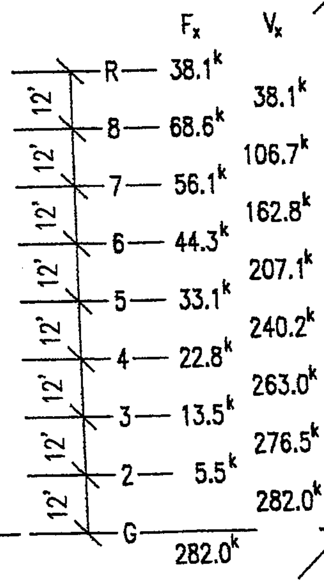
SPECIAL STEEL CONCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAME

AREA = 16,800 SQ FT / FLOOR

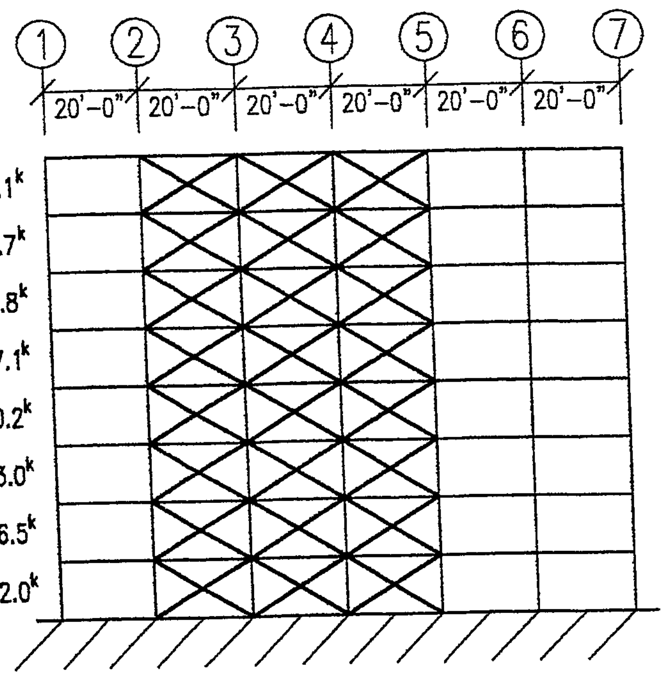
$\sqrt{16800} = 129.6$



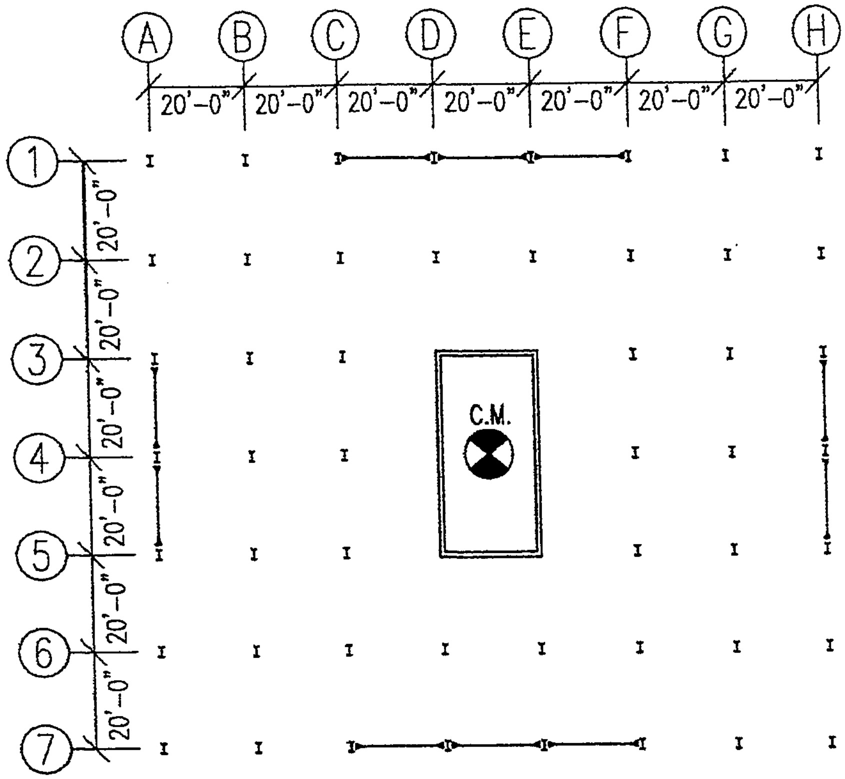
GRID A ELEVATION

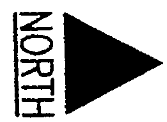


VERTICAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION AND STORY SHEARS BASED ON SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAMES. (NOT REDONE FOR OTHER CONFIGURATIONS)



GRID H ELEVATION





OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II

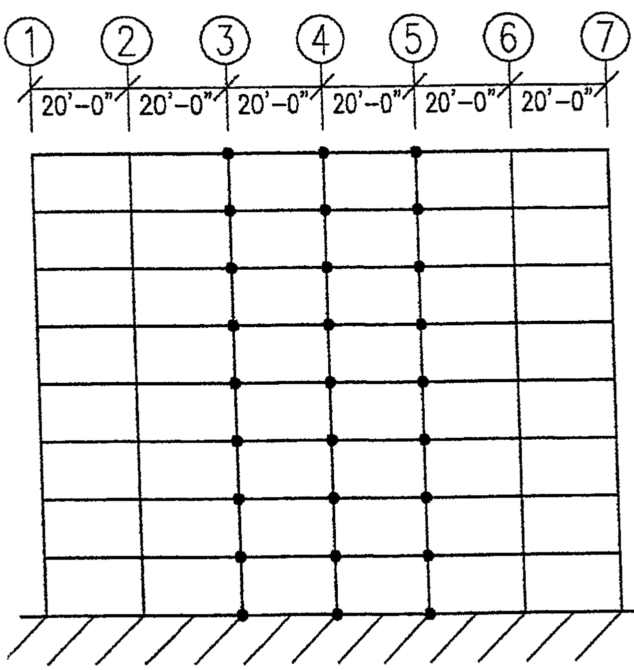
SEISMIC USE GROUP I

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY D

SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAME &
SPECIAL REINF CONCRETE S.W.'s

AREA = 16,800 SQ FT / FLOOR

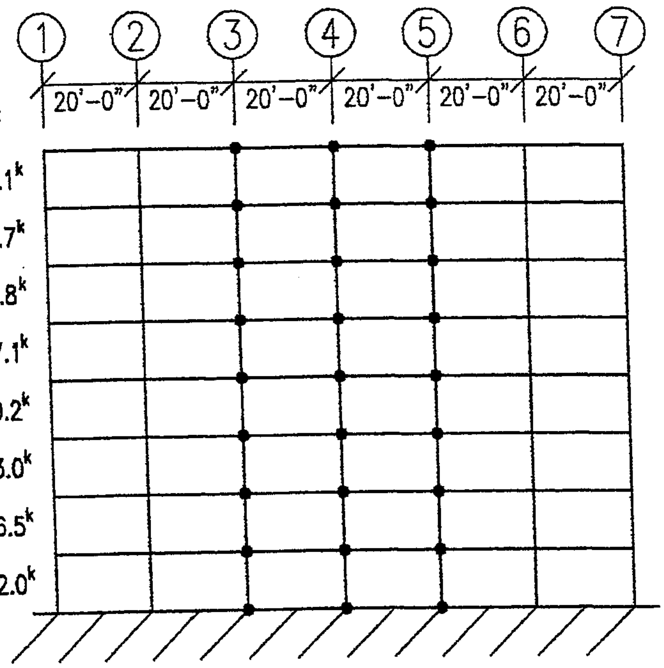
$\sqrt{16800} = 129.6$



GRID A ELEVATION

		F_x	V_x
R		38.1^k	
	12'		38.1^k
8		68.6^k	
	12'		106.7^k
7		56.1^k	
	12'		162.8^k
6		44.3^k	
	12'		207.1^k
5		33.1^k	
	12'		240.2^k
4		22.8^k	
	12'		263.0^k
3		13.5^k	
	12'		276.5^k
2		5.5^k	
	12'		282.0^k
G		282.0^k	

VERTICAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION
AND STORY SHEARS BASED ON
SPECIAL STEEL MOMENT FRAMES.
(NOT REDONE FOR OTHER CONFIGURATIONS)



GRID H ELEVATION

conform to the requirements of Section 12.5.2 for Seismic Design Category B and the requirements of this section. Structures that have horizontal structural irregularity Type 5 in Table 12.3-1 shall use one of the following procedures:

a. **Orthogonal Combination Procedure.** The structure shall be analyzed using the equivalent lateral force analysis procedure of Section 12.8, the modal response spectrum analysis procedure of Section 12.9, or the linear response history procedure of Section 16.1, as permitted under Section 12.6, with the loading applied independently in any two orthogonal directions and the most critical load effect due to direction of application of seismic forces on the structure is permitted to be assumed to be satisfied if components and their foundations are designed for the following combination of prescribed loads: 100 percent of the forces for one direction plus 30 percent of the forces for the perpendicular direction; the combination requiring the maximum component strength shall be used.

b. **Simultaneous Application of Orthogonal Ground Motion.** The structure shall be analyzed using the linear response history procedure of Section 16.1 or the nonlinear response history procedure of Section 16.2, as permitted by Section 12.6, with orthogonal pairs of ground motion acceleration histories applied simultaneously.

12.5.4 Seismic Design Categories D through F. Structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E, or F shall, as a minimum, conform to the requirements of Section 12.5.3. In addition, any column or wall that forms part of two or more intersecting seismic force–resisting systems and is subjected to axial load due to seismic forces acting along either principal plan axis equaling or exceeding 20 percent of the axial design strength of the column or wall shall be designed for the most critical load effect due to application of seismic forces in any direction. Either of the procedures of Section 12.5.3 a or b are permitted to be used to satisfy this requirement. Except as required by Section 12.7.3, 2-D analyses are permitted for structures with flexible diaphragms.

12.6 ANALYSIS PROCEDURE SELECTION

The structural analysis required by Chapter 12 shall consist of one of the types permitted in Table 12.6-1, based on the structure's seismic design category, structural system, dynamic properties, and regularity, or with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, an alternative generally accepted procedure is permitted to be used. The analysis procedure selected shall be completed in accordance with the requirements of the corresponding section referenced in Table 12.6-1.

TABLE 12.6-1 PERMITTED ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Seismic Design Category	Structural Characteristics	Equivalent Lateral Force Analysis Section 12.8	Modal Response Spectrum Analysis Section 12.9	Seismic Response History Procedures Chapter 16
B, C	Occupancy Category I or II buildings of light-framed construction not exceeding 3 stories in height	P	P	P
	Other Occupancy Category I or II buildings not exceeding 2 stories in height	P	P	P
	All other structures	P	P	P
D, E, F	Occupancy Category I or II buildings of light-framed construction not exceeding 3 stories in height	P	P	P
	Other Occupancy Category I or II buildings not exceeding 2 stories in height	P	P	P
	Regular structures with $T < 3.5T_s$ and all structures of light frame construction	P	P	P
	Irregular structures with $T < 3.5T_s$ and having only horizontal irregularities Type 2, 3, 4, or 5 of Table 12.2-1 or vertical irregularities Type 4, 5a, or 5b of Table 12.3-1	P	P	P
	All other structures	NP	P	P

NOTE: P: Permitted; NP: Not Permitted

12.7 MODELING CRITERIA

12.7.1 Foundation Modeling. For purposes of determining seismic loads, it is permitted to consider the structure to be fixed at the base. Alternatively, where foundation flexibility is considered, it shall be in accordance with Section 12.13.3 or Chapter 19.

12.7.2 Effective Seismic Weight. The effective seismic weight, W, of a structure shall include the total dead load and other loads listed below:

1. In areas used for storage, a minimum of 25 percent of the floor live load (floor live load in public garages and open parking structures need not be included).
2. Where provision for partitions is required by Section 4.2.2 in the floor load design, the actual partition weight or a minimum weight of 10 psf (0.48 kN/m^2) of floor area, whichever is greater.
3. Total operating weight of permanent equipment.
4. Where the flat roof snow load, P_f, exceeds 30 psf (1.44 kN/m^2), 20 percent of the uniform design snow load, regardless of actual roof slope.

12.7.3 Structural Modeling. A mathematical model of the structure shall be constructed for the purpose of determining member forces and structure displacements resulting from applied loads and any imposed displacements or P-Delta effects. The model shall include the stiffness and strength of elements that are significant to the distribution of forces and deformations in the structure and represent the spatial distribution of mass and stiffness throughout the structure.

Structures that have horizontal structural irregularity Type 1a, 1b, 4, or 5 of Table 12.3-1 shall be analyzed using a 3-D representation. Where a 3-D model is used, a minimum of three dynamic degrees of freedom consisting of translation in two orthogonal plan directions and torsional rotation about the vertical axis shall be included at each level of the structure. Where the diaphragms have not been classified as rigid or flexible in accordance with Section 12.3.1, the model shall include representation of the diaphragm's stiffness characteristics and such additional dynamic degrees of freedom as are required to account for the participation of the diaphragm in the structure's dynamic response. In addition, the model shall comply with the following:

a. Stiffness properties of concrete and masonry elements shall consider the effects of cracked sections.

b. For steel moment frame systems, the contribution of panel zone deformations to overall story drift shall be included.

12.7.4 Interaction Effects. Moment-resisting frames that are enclosed or adjoined by elements that are more rigid and not considered to be part of the seismic force–resisting system shall be designed so that the action or failure of those elements will not impair the vertical load and seismic force–resisting capability of the frame. The design shall provide for the effect of these rigid elements on the structural system at structural deformations corresponding to the design story drift (Δ) as determined in Section 12.8.6. In addition, the effects of these elements shall be considered where determining whether a structure has one or more of the irregularities defined in Section 12.3.2.

12.8 EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE PROCEDURE

12.8.1 Seismic Base Shear. The seismic base shear, V, in a given direction shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$V = C_s W \tag{12.8-1}$$

where

C_s = the seismic response coefficient determined in accordance with Section 12.8.1.1

W = the effective seismic weight per Section 12.7.2.

12.8.1.1 Calculation of Seismic Response Coefficient. The seismic response coefficient, C_s, shall be determined in accordance with Eq. 12.8-2.

$$C_s = \frac{S_{DS}}{\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)} \tag{12.8-2}$$

where

S_{DS} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter in the short period range as determined from Section 11.4.4

R = the response modification factor in Table 12.2-1

I = the occupancy importance factor determined in accordance with Section 11.5.1

The value of C_s computed in accordance with Eq. 12.8-2 need not exceed the following:

$$C_s = \frac{S_{D1}}{T\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)} \quad \text{for } T \le T_L \tag{12.8-3}$$

$$C_s = \frac{S_{D1}T_L}{T^2\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)} \quad \text{for } T > T_L \tag{12.8-4}$$

C_s shall not be less than

$$C_s = 0.01 \tag{12.8-5}$$

In addition, for structures located where S_1 is equal to or greater than 0.6g, C_s shall not be less than

$$C_s = \frac{0.5S_1}{\left(\frac{R}{I}\right)} \tag{12.8-6}$$

TABLE 12.8-1 COEFFICIENT FOR UPPER LIMIT ON CALCULATED PERIOD

Design Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 1 s, S_{D1}	Coefficient C_u
≥ 0.4	1.4
0.3	1.4
0.2	1.5
0.15	1.6
≤ 0.1	1.7

where I and R are as defined in Section 12.8.1.1 and

S_{D1} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter at a period of 1.0 s, as determined from Section 11.4.4

T = the fundamental period of the structure (s) determined in Section 12.8.2

T_L = long-period transition period (s) determined in Section 11.4.5

S_1 = the mapped maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration parameter determined in accordance with Section 11.4.1

12.8.1.2 Soil Structure Interaction Reduction. A soil structure interaction reduction is permitted where determined using Chapter 19 or other generally accepted procedures approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

12.8.1.3 Maximum S_s Value in Determination of C_s. For regular structures five stories or less in height and having a period, T, of 0.5 s or less, C_s is permitted to be calculated using a value of 1.5 for S_S.

12.8.2 Period Determination. The fundamental period of the structure, T, in the direction under consideration shall be established using the structural properties and deformational characteristics of the resisting elements in a properly substantiated analysis. The fundamental period, T, shall not exceed the product of the coefficient for upper limit on calculated period (C_u) from Table 12.8-1 and the approximate fundamental period, T_a, determined from Eq. 12.8-7. As an alternative to performing an analysis to determine the fundamental period, T, it is permitted to use the approximate building period, T_a, calculated in accordance with Section 12.8.2.1, directly.

12.8.2.1 Approximate Fundamental Period. The approximate fundamental period (T_a), in s, shall be determined from the following equation:

$$T_a = C_t h_n^x \tag{12.8-7}$$

where h_n is the height in ft above the base to the highest level of the structure and the coefficients C_t and x are determined from Table 12.8-2.

TABLE 12.8-2 VALUES OF APPROXIMATE PERIOD PARAMETERS C_t AND x

Structure Type	C_t	x
Moment-resisting frame systems in which the frames resist 100% of the required seismic force and are not enclosed or adjoined by components that are more rigid and will prevent the frames from deflecting where subjected to seismic forces:		
Steel moment-resisting frames	0.028 (0.0724)[a]	0.8
Concrete moment-resisting frames	0.016 (0.0466)[a]	0.9
Eccentrically braced steel frames	0.03 (0.0731)[a]	0.75
All other structural systems	0.02 (0.0488)[a]	0.75

[a] Metric equivalents are shown in parentheses.

YAKIMA
80' x 120' CONCRETE TILT-UP W/ WOOD ROOF @ 34' A.F.F.

$S_{DS} = .486$ & $S_{D1} = .245$

$T_S = S_{D1}/S_{DS} = .245/.486 = .504$ Sec 11.4.5

$T_0 = .2\,T_S = .101$ Sec 11.4.5

$T_L = 16$ Sec FIG 22-5

$T = T_a = C_t\,h_n^x = 0.02(34^{.75}) = .282$ Sec EQ 12.8-7

EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE PROCEDURE

$V = C_S\,W$ EQ 12.8-1

$C_S = S_{DS}/(R/I) = .486/(5/1.0) = 0.097$ EQ 12.8-2

BUT NOT GREATER THAN

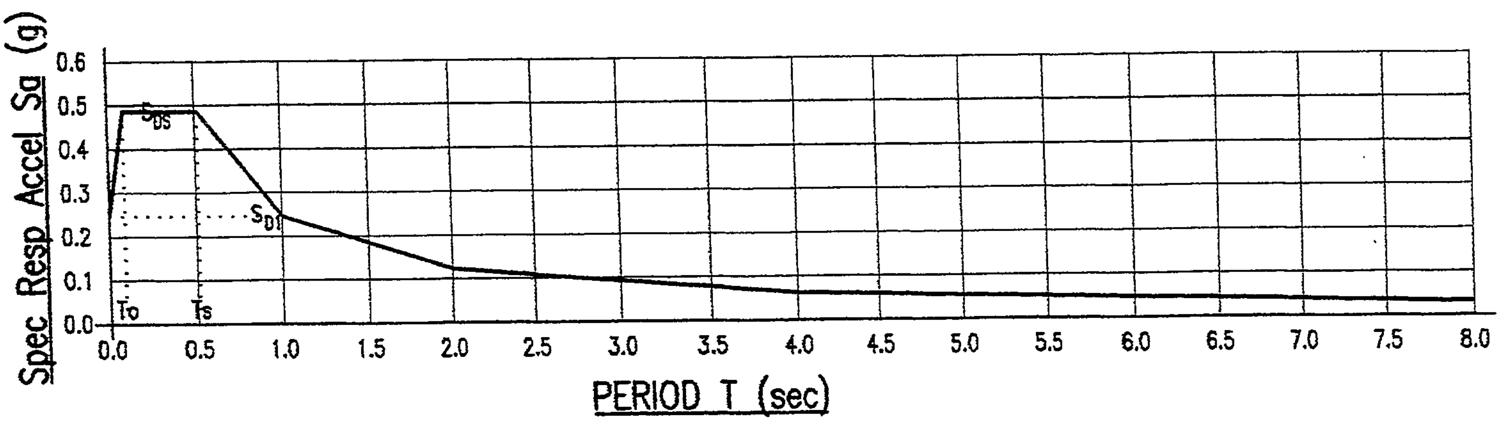
$C_S = S_{D1}/T(R/I) = .245/.282(5/1.0) = 0.174$ $T \le T_L$ EQ 12.8-3

BUT NOT LESS THAN

$C_S = 0.01$ EQ 12.8-5

$\therefore$

$V = 0.097\,W$ AND SDC 'D'



SPOKANE

80' x 120' CONCRETE TILT-UP W/ WOOD ROOF @ 34' A.F.F.

$S_{DS} = .377$ & $S_{D1} = .175$

$T_S = S_{D1}/S_{DS} = .175/.377 = .464$ Sec 11.4.5

$T_0 = .2\,T_S = .093$ Sec 11.4.5

$T_L = 16$ Sec FIG 22-5

$T = T_a = .282$ Sec EQ 12.8-7

EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE PROCEDURE

$V = C_S W$ EQ 12.8-1

$C_S = S_{DS}/(R/I) = .377/(5/1.0) = 0.075$ EQ 12.8-2

BUT NOT GREATER THAN

$C_S = S_{D1}/T(R/I) = .175/.282(5/1.0) = 0.124$ $T \le T_L$ EQ 12.8-3

BUT NOT LESS THAN

$C_S = 0.01$ EQ 12.8-5

$\therefore$

$V = 0.075\,W$ AND SDC 'C'

NOTE: $.075/.097 = 77\%$ COMPARED WITH YAKIMA.